

Winter 5/6 AD.

the young Chinese Emperor fell ill. Dark omens were that he had been poisoned by Wang Mang.

AD 6

After a quarter of Rome burned down Augustus created the VIGILES, a corp of fire fighters made up of 7000 freed slaves, who won the right of citizenship after 6 years service.

Spring 6 AD

The new Tax (5% inheritance) caused grumbling. The famine intensified forcing Augustus to enact stringent austerity program to conserve the City's dwindling grain supplies. Bread was rationed. Public banquets in Rome were banned; gov't offices closed; Courts went into recess; Senators were invited to stay at their country estates.

Then fire raged through the troubled Capital. Also Augustus had to rush

numerous minor rebellions in cities across  
the eastern provinces; banding in the mtns  
of Asia Minor. Judea in turmoil. King  
Herod (The Great) had made 4 wills; each of which  
apportioned his realm in a different way among  
his favorite sons. After hours of exhaustive arguments  
Augustus awarded IDUMEA, Judea proper, and SAMARIA  
to Herod's 18 yr old son ARCHELAUS. GALILEE and  
PEREA (East of Jordan) went to ARCHELAUS' younger  
brother ANTIPATRS. The conquered area in the N.E.  
just below Damascus was given to  $\frac{1}{2}$  Brother PHILIP  
ARCHELAUS lasted less than 10 yrs. (Tyranny) Augustus  
banished him to Gaul for life, transformed Judea  
into Roman province. many Jews longed for King Herod Desc

6 AD

## Rebellion.

As Tiberius assembled the massive invasion force which he planned to lead against MARBODDUS in the spring of 6 AD he decided that he could safely borrow most of the veteran legions then stationed in the Balkan province of ILLYRICUM, which stretched from Danube R. to Macedonia. Meanwhile the Roman Governor of ILLYRICUM, VALERIUS MESSALLA MESSALLINUS, raised a levy of auxiliary troops and supplies from the

local populace to provide reinforcements  
for Tiberius. This proved to be a FATAL  
miscalculation. BATO was mad as hell  
about the way his people were being treated.  
Bato & his troops turned & struck at  
their Roman masters. Simultaneously in the  
northern province of ILLYRICUM known as  
PANNONIA - another BATO (military  
commander of the BREUCI tribe) launched  
a successful uprising besieging the central  
Roman outpost of SIRMIONE and inflicted  
heavy casualties

AD 6

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From AD 6 onwards Judaea was annexed as a Roman province

6AD-14AD

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Judaea a Roman Province



AD6

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After Judaea became a Roman province in AD6, Galilee and Peraea (across the River Jordan) continued to constitute the principdom of Herod Antipas (4 BC - AD6) who like his father Herod the Great ruled as a client of Rome

6AD  
6-41AD

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The civil jurisdiction of the Sanhedrin at Jerusalem (from 6 to 41 AD) reached to all parts of Judea. Its religious jurisdiction reached all Jews.

6 AD → 41 AD

JUDEA becomes part of the Roman province of Syria but is ruled by a Roman Procurator with his seat at the seaport of Caesarea and with an official residence of Jerusalem.

10-10-10

10-10-10

10-10-10

10-10-10

10-10-10

10-10-10

10-10-10

27AD

John the Baptizer begins  
his ministry of preaching  
repent in the wilderness of  
Judea, and as a precursor  
of the Messiah calls upon the  
Jews to undergo baptism in  
the JORDAN



6AD-41AD

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Judea, Samaria and IDUMEA  
were formed into a  
~~PRAEPE~~ Roman Province  
(JUDAEA) under a  
PRAEFECTUS

c 6 AD

year 6 AD.

death of Hillel



6 AD.

ARCHELAUS was deposed by the emperor and exiled him to Gaul. His domain became an imperial province governed by prefects appointed by the emperor.

AD 6

The Romans ruled the Italy  
land since AD 6

6AD

1912 Dates J-BK

JUDAEA became a part of the  
Roman province of Syria.

AD 6

Registration was hateful to the Hebrews  
Even in the year 6 A.D. the census caused  
out by Governor C'YRINIUS almost  
led to open revolt.

6 AD

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The Romans assumed direct control of Palestine.

Herod's palace became the residence of the Procurator.

6 AD

Tenets

After the dismissal of ARCHELAUS in 6 AD  
a garrison occupied KYPROS.

Burials in the cliffs north of the  
palace continued until 68 AD

6 AD & after

Roman Garrison was based in  
the Antonia fortress on the N.W. corner  
of the Temple

6AD

At age 15 Claudius was betrothed  
to AEMILLIA LEPIDA. She was  
daughter of Augustus's granddaughter  
but the match was broken off  
when her parents fell into disfavor.



AD6

Tiberius went to suppress a serious  
Balkan revolt.

Hardly was that over than news  
arrived of Varus's disaster in Germany  
and Tiberius was back on the Rhine  
showing up the defenses.

6AD

For time being - Roman rule in Judea remained only slightly more obnoxious than it was in most of the other imperial provinces. The provinces were governed by legates appointed by Augustus. Below them were senatorial procurators, then praetors (military officials) and financial administrators known as procurator.

AD 6

JUDEA

When Judea became a Roman Province after the exile of ARCHÆLAUS, it fell under the direct control of emperor Augustus who appointed QUIRINIUS as governor with headquarters at ANTIOCH. In AD 6 or 7 a Census, as a basis for tax assessment was carried out under his authority.

With the consent of QUIRINIUS and under the procurator, the SANITEDRIN was restored as a kind of parliament. ANNAS as high priest was the leader of this body from 6-15 AD and unofficially thereafter until the death of ANNAS in 35. CAIAPHAS, his son-in-law was high priest from 18-36 AD

AD 6-9

COPONIVS was procurator (Roman  
governor of Judaea)

6 AD

When Judea became a Roman province after the exile of ARCHELAUS, it fell under the direct control of the emperor AUGUSTUS, who appointed QUADRANTUS as governor with HQ at Antioch. In A.D. 6 or 7 a Census as a basis for tax assessment was carried out under his authority.

AD 6

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Romans began rule of  
Italy land.

6AD

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Local Judean census was  
ordered by Quirinus  
Governor of Syria



6 AD

Augustus deposed Archelaus.  
Judea becomes a Roman  
province under different  
governors.

6 AD

Like his elder brother (ARCHELAUS) ~~ANTIPATER~~ ANTIPAS had been called to Rome in 6 AD to account for the administration of his territories since the death of his father (4 BC). Unlike ARCHELAUS, ANTIPAS had settled into his princely responsibilities with a minimum of disorder. During his visit to Rome, ANTIPAS managed to convince AUGUSTUS that he possessed both the will

and the ability to maintain order and  
serve the Roman interests as TETRARCH  
of the northern lands he had inherited. He was

26

2/3/6 AD

The Boy Emperor PINGDI died  
of unexpected causes at age 14.

Wang Mang chose a 2-year old  
infant named LIU YING (the great-  
great-grandson of Emperor XUAN) to  
be emperor and assumed power to  
himself as sole Regent

6AD

Winter - Jan. Feb. Tiberius rushed back to Rome for the winter, to report his progress personally to Augustus. So far everything had gone exactly as planned.

6-9 AD

Pannonian wars of  
Tiberius

~~1st~~ 6 AD

Judea taken over by the Romans,  
revolutionary "messianic"  
movements development.

The Salty provinces of Pannonia and Dalmatia revolted, massacred all the Romans in their territory, organized an army of 200,000 men and threatened to invade Italy.

Tiberius quickly made peace with the German tribes and led his depleted forces into PANNONIA. With patient and



cutthroat strategy he captured or destroyed the  
crops that could supply the enemy, &  
by guerrilla warfare prevented new planting,  
while he saw to it that his own troops were  
well fed. For 3 yrs he persisted in this  
policy. At last he had the satisfaction  
of seeing the starving rebels surrender,  
and of re-establishing Roman Power.

A.D. 6

The military treasury was established by Augustus to provide pensions for discharged soldiers (for whom no such regular provision had hitherto existed). The military Treasury was fed by the proceeds of the 5% Estates Duty and 1% Sales Tax, both very

unpopular in the Senate

Spring 6 AD

Tiberius devised the strategy; a three-pronged simultaneous advance from the west (the legions commanded by SATURNINUS), the south, and south-east whence Tiberius would bring troops borrowed from the Balkan provinces of ILLYRIA. Tiberius and Saturninus nearly effected a junction just five days' march from MAROBODUUS'.

advanced outpost when the entire  
enterprise came to an abrupt halt.

MAY 10 June 6AD

In China, the Marquis of An-chung gathered a small force and raised the standard of rebellion, openly accusing Wang Mang of seeking to usurp the throne. But the rising lacked popular support; the government put it down with ease and treated the rebels with contempt. The Marquis's elderly mother and his infant son

were beheaded and the gussy trophies were  
displayed at the top of a pole, with earrings  
& silver jewelry still intact. The marquis  
himself was stabbed, his joints broken, and his  
body sliced into tiny pieces; then his palace  
was demolished, burned, and replaced with  
a cesspool. WANG KANG smiled when  
he heard the news

about 6 or 7

Orodes III had a short reign  
as King of Parthia,



6-9

Coponius served as Procurator  
under Augustus

MESSALINUS and his exhausted troops had already lost the battle and barely managed to withstand a second determined assault by Bato the Dalmatian.

Unable to break through Tiberius' makeshift defenses in the Julian Alps, a frustrated BATO turned northward to join his BREUCIAN BATO. Together they worked havoc throughout the interior by launching guerrilla raids upon the Roman settlements after another.

60 AD

## Rebellion

①

The two BATO's created a momentum of rebellion which soon proved irresistible to neighboring tribes who decided to throw off their shackles also.

They ravaged the country side along the Adriatic coast, massacring every Roman civilian or soldier who stood in their path. Macedonia was seized by armed forces.

Augustus panicked. Hysterical at the thought of more than 200,000 barbarian troops, including 9000

cavalry, on the march. Augustus rounded up practically every swarm body in Rome he could find: Senators, equestrians, retired veterans, actors, and freedmen (who were allowed for the 1st time to join the imperial legions, though Augustus kept them carefully segregated from the rest of the ranks and refused to let them carry the regular army weapons). Then he conscripted slaves from the households of the Roman aristocracy and forced their owners to free them, so he could draft them also, into the army.

Augustus put VELIUS in command as his personal legate, and told him to hurry northward to rendezvous with Tiberius, who was on his way back from Germany.

Tiberius kept his head. First, he arranged an armistice with MARBODEUS who tactfully refrained from joining the insurrection in the south. Tiberius sent MESSALINUS ahead to confront the insurgents and then rushed southward himself with the main body of his army to blockade the mountain passes onto Italy. He arrived just in time for

6 AD.      Rebellion

(2)

When winter set in, the two  
BATO's caused still greater havoc, for  
they even invaded Macedonia again.

Suetonius later called this campaign  
"the most bitterly fought of all  
foreign wars since Rome had defeated  
Carthage" 200 yrs earlier. Tiberius  
quickly managed to lock the enemy  
into a region bounded by Italy on  
the west and Thrace on the east, but  
within that territory the BATOS possessed  
the advantage of excellent defensive terrain  
and well entrenched defensive positions.

based on a series of stone fortresses built  
upon hillsides and often bounded by deep,  
swiftly flowing rivers on at least one side.  
Tiberius settled for a lengthy war of  
attrition



around the hillside, out of sight. As the rebels continued to rain rocks and curses down on the enemy in front, the Romans fell on them suddenly from behind, scattering their flanks, chasing them into the woods, and slaughtering every man they caught.

The capture of ANDETRUM broke the back of the rebellion. Tiberius returned to Rome and allowed GERMANICUS to mop up. Still some preferred suicide to surrender, at the town of ARUBA, the women refused to follow their menfolk into submission and slavery, instead they grabbed their children and leaped to their death into the river below or perished in the flames in the forest  
8 AD. - 9 AD - Rebellion (1)

The surviving BATO (the Dalmatian) was able to rally the resistance of PANNONIA for a few months. Fearing his own troops would mutiny if the brutal campaign dragged on much longer, Tiberius resolved to capture the remaining rebel strongholds the following year. For awhile BATO (the Dalmatian) led him a merry chase until Tiberius caught up with him at a town called ANDETRUM which was built on a rocky hillside. Bato decided to fight but the rest of the forces, however,

end of the war.

nevertheless, there were great celebrations in the capital when the rebellion was over at last. Tiberius and Germanicus shared an array of triumphal honors, and monuments were voted to Augustus and Tiberius in PANNONIA. But the rejoicing was short-lived. Five days later, Rome received eyewitness reports of the worst military disaster in the history of the Empire.

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Romers abandon Germany.



6-9 AD

massive revolts in Pannonia  
and Dalmatia. Huge numbers of  
troops including cohorts of  
freed slaves, sent to suppress  
the rebels many of whom had  
previously served as Roman  
auxiliaries. Tiberius and  
Germanicus eventually defeat  
the rebels

6 AD to 15 AD

With the consent of QUIRINI VS and under the protection the SANHEDRIN was restored as a kind of parliament. Annas as high priest was the leader of the body from 6 to 15 and unofficially thereafter until his death in 35.